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KIMBALL (L ROBERT) AND ASSOCIATES EBENSBURG PA
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM. SHEPARD MOUNTAIN DAM (MO 30324), M-ETC(U)
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SHEPARD MOUNTAIN DAM

IRON COUNTY, MISSOURI

MO 30324

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**PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY INSPECTION**



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SHEPARD MOUNTAIN DAM

IRON COUNTY, MISSOURI

MISSOURI INVENTORY NO. 30324

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

PREPARED BY

L. ROBERT KIMBALL AND ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS
EBENSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

UNDER DIRECTION OF

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

FOR

GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

AUGUST 1979



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. LOUIS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
210 NORTH 12TH STREET
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63101

IN REPLY REFER TO

SUBJECT: Shepard Mountain Dam Phase I Inspection Report

This report presents the results of field inspection and evaluation of the Shepard Mountain Dam. It was prepared under the National Program of Inspection of Non-Federal Dams.

SUBMITTED BY: SIGNED 23 AUG 1979
Chief, Engineering Division Date

APPROVED BY: SIGNED 23 AUG 1979
Colonel, CE, District Engineer Date

Accession stamp with handwritten checkmark and signature 'A'.

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By	_____
Approved	_____
Date	_____

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I REPORT

NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

NAME OF DAM	Shepard Mountain Dam
STATE LOCATED	Missouri
COUNTY LOCATED	Iron
STREAM	Unnamed Tributary to Stouts Creek
DATE OF INSPECTION	30 April 1979

Shepard Mountain Dam was inspected using the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., with the help of federal and state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers. The resulting guidelines are considered to represent a consensus of the engineering profession.

Based on the criteria in the guidelines, the dam is in the high hazard potential classification, which means that loss of life and appreciable property loss could occur in the event of failure of the dam. The dam is in the small size classification since it is greater than 25 feet high but less than 40 feet high. The downstream affected area includes Highway M located immediately downstream of the dam, a dwelling .15 miles downstream, a dwelling .35 miles downstream, and portions of the towns of Ironton and Acadia 2.5 miles downstream of the dam. Based on this downstream exposure the Spillway Design Flood for this dam is the PMF.

Because of the configuration of the dam with a total overflow spillway section, the dam is capable of controlling the PMF from a hydrologic standpoint. However, spillway capacity is related to the structural adequacy of the dam. If the dam cannot withstand the high loading induced by the PMF then it can be stated that the spillway cannot control the PMF. No structural analyses have been performed on the structure and it is uncertain whether the dam can tolerate the loading.

Deficiencies visually observed for Shepard Mountain Dam were minor spalling of the gunite surface and inoperable valves. It must be noted that the condition of the concrete under the gunite and on the upstream face was unobserved. These deficiencies should be remedied at the direction of a professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design to avoid creating an unsafe condition. Concrete may deteriorate with age and review of the safety of the structure should be made at an on-going basis. The lack of stability, stress and seepage analyses, a warning system, and a formal inspection program should be corrected.

It is recommended that the owner take action to correct or control the deficiencies described.

R Jeffrey Kimball

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Shepard Mountain Dam - Overview

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
SHEPARD MOUNTAIN LAKE DAM - ID NO. 30324

SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL.

a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of safety inspection of dams throughout the United States. Pursuant to the above, the St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, District Engineer directed that a safety inspection of the Shepard Mountain Lake Dam be made.

b. Purpose of Inspection. The purpose of the inspection was to make an assessment of the general condition of the dam with respect to safety, based on available data and visual inspection, in order to determine if the dam poses hazards to human life or property.

c. Evaluation Criteria. Criteria used to evaluate the dam were furnished by the Department of the Army, Office of the Chief of Engineers, in "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams". These guidelines were developed with the help of several Federal Agencies and many state agencies, professional engineering organizations, and private engineers.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances.

(1) Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is a concrete arch dam with a concrete section at the right abutment. The arch portion of the dam is 287.4 feet long and approximately 35 feet high. The dam has a felsite foundation. The top width of the dam is 4 feet, the base thickness is unknown. The right abutment is formed by a 90 foot long concrete section. This concrete section is approximately 5 feet high. The top width is 2 feet. The left abutment is formed by a felsite outcrop. Beyond this felsite outcrop is a concrete wingwall approximately 2 feet high.

The outlet works consist of two 8 foot diameter concrete towers. In the concrete towers are pumps which pump water to the water treatment plant. Three drainlines are located through the concrete arch section of the dam. These drainlines are 6", 9" and 12" cast iron pipes. Both the concrete arch and concrete abutment section act as overflow sections and form the spillway.

Upstream of Shepard Mountain Lake is Snow Hollow Dam (drainage area 481 acres). Snow Hollow Dam is an earth fill dam 530 feet long and 35 feet high. The dam has two spillways cut in rock (one on each abutment).

Immediately downstream of Shepard Mountain Dam is State Road M. Overflow from the spillway flows under State Road M through a box culvert.

b. Location. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is located approximately 1.5 miles west of Ironton, Missouri on an unnamed tributary to Stouts Creek. The dam can be located (Section 1, Township 33 North, Range 3 East) on the Ironton, Missouri 7.5 minute U.S.G.S. Quadrangle.

c. Size Classification. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is a small size dam (36 feet high, 168 acre-feet).

d. Hazard Classification. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is a high hazard dam. Downstream conditions indicate that loss of life is probable should failure of the structure occur.

e. Ownership. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is owned by the City of Ironton. Correspondence should be addressed to:

City of Ironton
Ironton, Missouri 63650
314-546-3069

f. Purpose of Dam. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is used for water supply.

g. Design and Construction History. Design and construction history was unavailable for Shepard Mountain Lake Dam. No design drawings, reports or construction history exists.

h. Normal Operating Procedures. No operating records exist. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest with the excess inflow discharging over the spillway. Water is drawn off the reservoir on an as-needed basis.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

- a. Drainage Area. 7.07 square miles
(includes upstream dam)
- b. Discharge at Damsite (cfs).
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Maximum known flood at dam site | Approximately 10,000 |
| | in 1974 |
| (2) Ungated spillway capacity | PMF - 52,054 |
| (3) Gated spillway capacity | N/A |
| (4) Drainlines | Unknown |

c. Elevation (feet) - Based on spillway crest shown on U.S.G.S. quadrangle.

(1)	Top of dam	977.0
(2)	Spillway crest	977.0
(3)	Normal pool	977.0
(4)	Maximum pool (PMF)	987.0
(5)	Invert 6" CIP	953.5
(6)	Invert 9" CIP	963.5
(7)	Invert 12" CIP	949.5
(8)	Tailwater on day of inspection	944.5
(9)	Streambed at centerline of dam	941.0

d. Reservoir (feet).

(1)	Length of maximum pool	2300
(2)	Length of normal pool	2300

e. Storage (acre-feet).

(1)	Top of dam	168
(2)	Spillway crest	168
(3)	Normal pool	168
(4)	Maximum pool (PMF)	558

f. Reservoir Surface (acres).

(1)	Top of dam	21
(2)	Spillway crest	21
(3)	Normal pool	21
(4)	Maximum pool (PMF)	56

g. Dam.

(1)	Type	Concrete arch
(2)	Length	377.5 feet
(3)	Height	36 feet
(4)	Top width	4 feet - concrete arch section 2 feet - concrete abutment section
(5)	Side slopes	Upstream - unknown Downstream - near vertical
(6)	Zoning	None
(7)	Grout Curtain	None
(8)	Cutoff	Unknown

h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel.

(1)	Type	6", 9", and 12" Cast Iron Pipes
(2)	Elevation (feet)	6" - 953.5 9" - 963.5 12" - 949.5

(3) Length	Each approximately 8 feet long
(4) Closure	Downstream of dam
(5) Access	Downstream of dam

i. Spillway.

(1) Type	Uncontrolled-broad crested weir
(2) Length	377.5 feet
(3) Crest elevation	977.0 feet
(4) Upstream channel	Lake
(5) Downstream channel	Unnamed tributary to Stouts Creek and Stouts Creek
(6) Gates	None

SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 DESIGN. No design drawings, reports or data are known to exist.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION. The date of original construction is unknown. The lake was reportedly used for recreation. In 1955, the City of Ironton bought the reservoir. At this time, the dam was raised 5 feet and gunited.

2.3 OPERATION. No operating records exist.

2.4 EVALUATION

a. Availability. No engineering data is available.

b. Adequacy. The field surveys and visual inspections presented herein are considered adequate to support the conclusion of this report. Seepage and structural analyses comparable to the requirements of the guidelines are not on record. This is a deficiency which should be rectified.

c. Validity. Not applicable.

SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General. The onsite inspection of Shepard Mountain Lake Dam was conducted by personnel of L. Robert Kimball and Associates accompanied by the owner's water superintendent, Ralph Kloess, on April 30, 1979. The inspection team consisted of a hydrologist, structural/soils engineer and a geologist. The inspection consisted of:

1. Visual inspection of the retaining structure, abutments and toe.
2. Examination of the spillway facilities, exposed portions of any outlet works, and other appurtenant works.
3. Observations affecting the runoff potential of the drainage basin.

b. Project Geology. Shepard Mountain Lake Dam is underlain by Precambrian felsites. These are chiefly rhyolite porphyries with some rhyolites and tuffs.

Structural features in the area include the Iron-ton and Hogan Mountain Faults. The Iron-ton Fault has not yet been fully substantiated but is believed to extend for over ten miles in a northwest-southeast direction and to pass within two miles northeast of the dam. It is also uncertain as to whether this is a normal or reverse fault and what the displacement is since little work has been done in this area.

The Hogan Mountain Faults lie approximately 1 to 2 miles southwest of the dam. They consist of three faults which strike to the northeast. The down thrown sides are the northwestern sides, but the displacements are unknown. Jointing is probably present in these rocks, but to an unknown degree.

c. Dam and Spillway. Visual inspection of the dam indicated the structure was in good condition. From a brief survey conducted during the inspection it was determined that the spillway elevation is fairly even (977.0). The entire dam is covered with gunite. Close examination of the concrete was impossible because of the gunite surface. One portion of the gunite was missing (see Figure 2 for location). Because of the water discharging over the spillway and running down the face of the dam, examination for any seepage zones was not possible. No cracks or major deteriorated zones were noted. Approximately 3 feet of tailwater was present during the inspection. The right and left abutments are formed by gently sloping grassed areas with occasional felsite outcrops.

d. Appurtenant Structures. The outlet works consist of two 8 foot diameter concrete towers. It is reported that pumps are located in the concrete towers to pump water to the water treatment plant. Examination of the inside of the outlet works was not conducted during the inspection. Three drainlines are located through the dam at different elevations. The drainlines are 6", 9" and 12" cast iron pipes. The 6" and 9" cast iron pipes contain no valves at the discharge end. The 12" cast iron pipe is inoperable because of a cracked valve. It was reported by the water superintendent that the drainlines have not been operated since 1955.

e. Reservoir Area. No pertinent problems were noted in the reservoir area. The watershed is moderately steep, wooded and undeveloped.

f. Downstream Channel. Discharges from the spillway enter the unnamed tributary of Stouts Creek for a distance of approximately 400 feet before flowing into Stouts Creek.

3.2 EVALUATION. The visual inspection did not reveal any immediate signs of instability. The dam appeared to be in good condition. However, the presence of the gunite over the entire concrete surface may obscure deterioration of the concrete. In addition, water flowing over the spillway weir and down the downstream portion of the dam may have obscured any seepage present. Examination of the upstream face was impossible because of the high reservoir level.

Complete evaluation of the structure cannot be made without a detailed stability analysis or stress analysis with test results of the concrete and knowledge on the geometry of the section.

SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES. The reservoir is maintained at the spillway crest at all times. Water is drawn off the reservoir on an as-needed basis.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM. No major maintenance of the dam has been conducted since the dam was purchased by the City of Ironton in 1955.

4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES. The outlet works are maintained on an as-needed basis. The drainlines have not been maintained since before 1955.

4.4 DESCRIPTION OF ANY WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT. There is no warning system in effect.

4.5 EVALUATION. Maintenance of the dam and operating facilities is considered fair. There is no warning system in effect to warn downstream residences of large spillway discharges or failure of the dam.

SECTION 5 - HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC

5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

a. Design Data. There are no hydraulic and hydrological design data available.

b. Experience Data. The drainage area was developed using the U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheet. The lake surface area was determined by planimetering the quadrangle sheet. Surface area - elevations were determined by planimetering various contour lines within the drainage area on the U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets. The spillway and dam layout was obtained from surveys conducted during the inspection.

c. Visual Observations. The dam is constructed as a total overflow section. The spillway is 377.5 feet long. During flooding, the right abutment and left abutment will carry flow and act as a portion of the spillway.

d. Overtopping Potential. Overtopping potential was investigated through the development of the probable maximum flood (PMF) for the watershed and the subsequent routing of the PMF and fractions of the PMF through the reservoir and spillway.

The Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, has directed that the HEC-1 Dam Safety Version systemized computer program be utilized. The program was prepared by the Hydraulic Engineering Center (HEC) U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, Davis California, July, 1978. The major methodologies or key input data for this program are discussed in Appendix B.

To enable us to complete the hydraulic and hydrologic analysis for this structure, it was necessary to make the following assumptions:

1. Water level prior to flood was at the spillway crest or top of dam (elevation 977.0).
2. Flow was allowed over the abutments.

Complete summary sheets of the computer output are presented in Appendix B. To facilitate review, the major results of the overtopping analysis are presented below:

Peak Inflow	53,219 cfs
Maximum Outflow	52,504 cfs

Ratio of PMF	Maximum Reservoir Water Surface El. (ft.)	Maximum Depth over dam (concrete spillway, ft)	Maximum Outflow, (cfs)	Duration of Over- topping, (hours)
.10	979.38	2.38	4649	.67
.20	980.71	3.71	9489	1.92
.30	981.76	4.76	14514	4.75
.40	982.65	5.65	19632	5.75
.50	983.49	6.49	25048	6.08
1.00	986.95	9.95	52054	6.92

The Corps of Engineers Spillway Design Flood for a high hazard-small dam is 1/2 PMF to the PMF. Based on the downstream exposure, the Spillway Design Flood for this dam is the PMF. The spillway is capable of discharging the PMF with flow over the abutments. The abutment sections should be able to withstand some overtopping. Because of the rather shallow soil depth and the nature (felsite) of the bedrock on the abutments, no severe erosion of the abutments is anticipated. The dam is capable of passing the PMF from a hydraulics standpoint, but the dam may not be able to withstand this high overtopping from a structural point. With a high water level the dam could fail from sliding, over-stress of concrete, or shearing.

SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations. Visual observations did not reveal any signs of immediate instability. No zones of cracking or deterioration of the concrete were noted because the gunited surface obscured most of the concrete. No misalignment or deflection of the structure was noted. The foundation rock appears to be competent but the characteristics of the foundation/concrete contact is unknown.

b. Design and Construction Data. No design or construction data is available on the dam. No dimensions of the dam cross-section are known. No testing of the concrete was performed. No structural analyses of the dam have been conducted. Stability stress or seepage analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

c. Operating Records. No operating records are kept on the structure.

d. Post-Construction Changes. The dam was raised 5 feet in 1955. No details or drawings are available for this change or the original construction.

e. Seismic Stability. The dam is located in seismic zone 2, to which the guidelines assign a "moderate" damage potential. No seismic structural analysis has been conducted.

SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

a. Safety. The visual observations, review of available data, hydrologic calculations, and past operational performance indicate that Shepard Mountain Lake Dam's spillway is adequate. The spillway is capable of controlling the PMF. This is based on the abutments acting as a portion of the spillway. Since much of the abutments consist of felsite outcrops, it is believed that the abutments can control this flow without any adverse effects. The structural adequacy of the dam is unknown. The structure should be evaluated for critical loading conditions.

The dam appeared to be in good condition. No cracks, seepage zones or deteriorated zones were noted. However, the gunited surface may obscure any deficiencies, if present. No design drawings with data on construction of the dam is available. Stability, stress or seepage analyses comparable to the requirements of the "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" were not available, which is considered a deficiency.

It must be noted that concrete deteriorates with age. Safety reviews of this structure should be made on an on-going basis. Periodic inspections and reevaluation should be conducted.

b. Adequacy of Information. Complete assessment of the structural adequacy of the structure cannot be made because of the limited design data, construction data, and no past stability or stress analyses comparable to the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams".

c. Urgency. The deficiencies described herein are serious and corrective actions listed below should be initiated promptly.

d. Necessity for Phase II. In order to accomplish some of the recommendations/remedial measures outlined below, further investigations will be required.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS/REMEDIAL MEASURES

a. A detailed stability, stress and seepage analysis comparable to the requirements of "Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams" should be conducted by a registered professional engineer knowledgeable in dam design. The analyses should be conducted using the maximum anticipated water levels. Core samples of the concrete should be removed from the dam and the concrete should be tested. The structural adequacy of the Snow Hollow Dam should be periodically checked since failure of this dam would increase overtopping and possible performance of Shepard Mountain Dam.

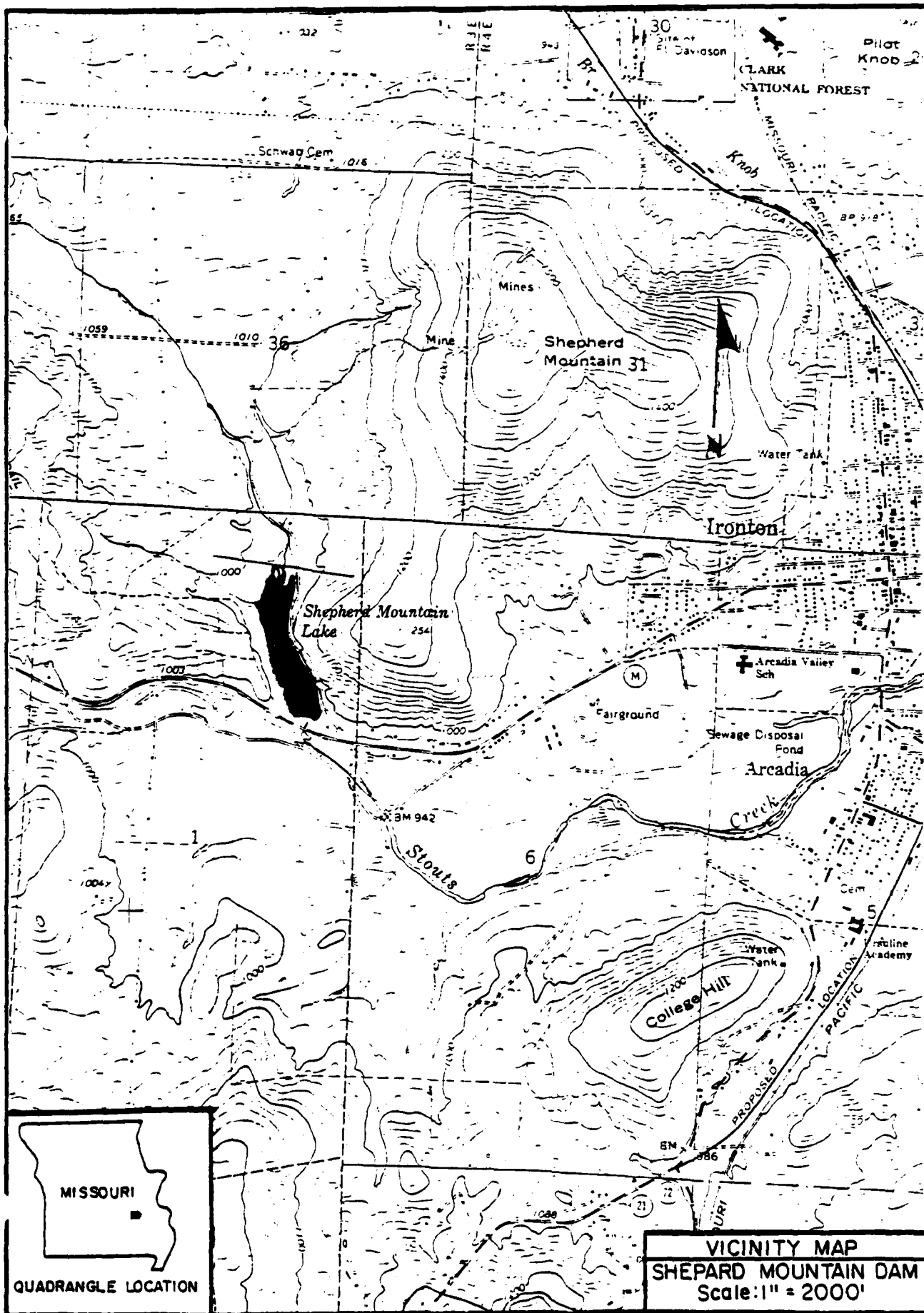
b. The damaged valve on the 12" cast iron pipe should be repaired.

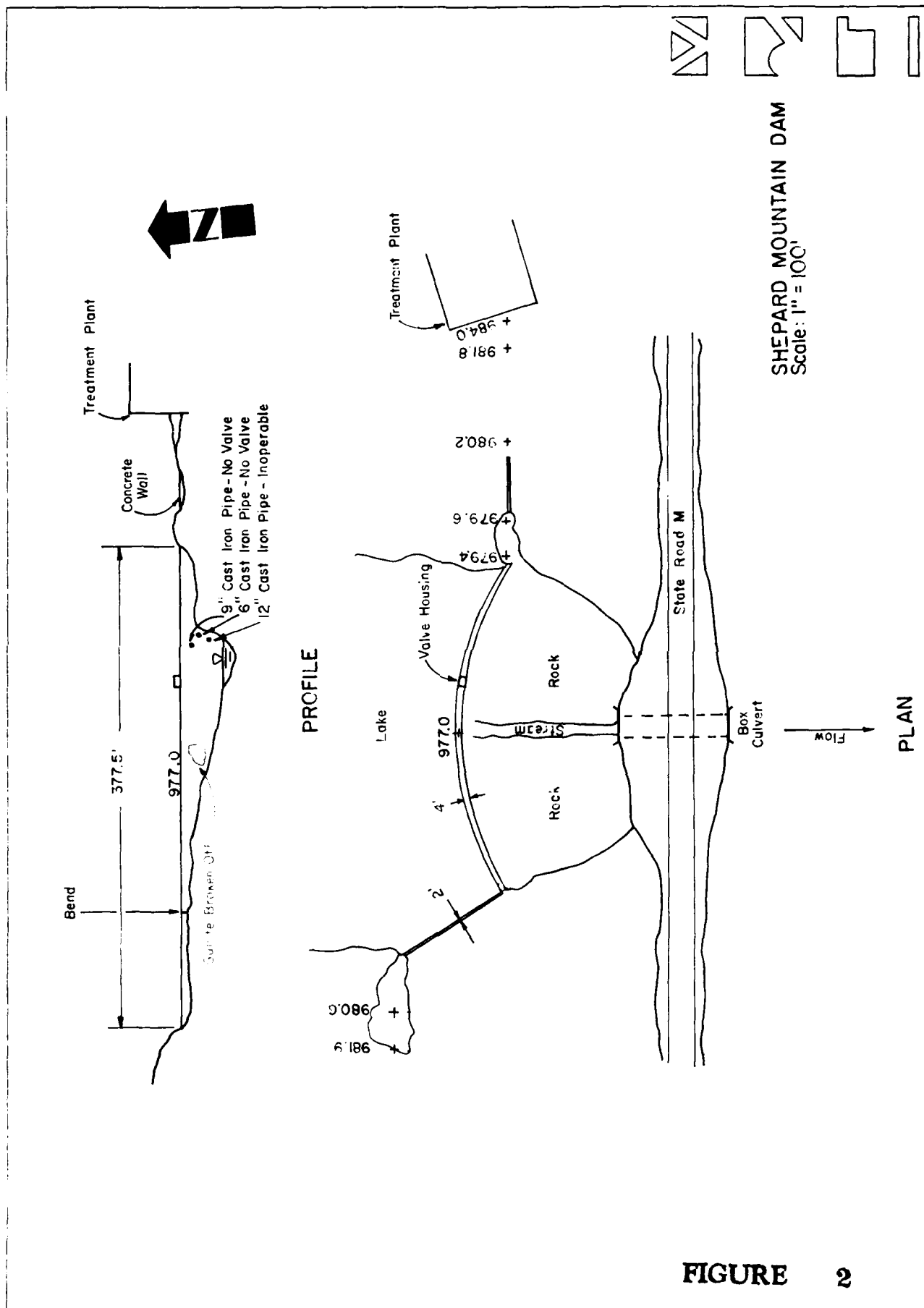
c. All drainlines should be repaired. The valves should be exercised and lubricated at six month intervals.

d. Institute a formal inspection program to be conducted at regular intervals.

e. Institute a formal warning system to warn downstream residences of high spillway discharges or failure of the dam.

APPENDIX A
DRAWINGS





APPENDIX B
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

APPENDIX B

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

The hydrologic analysis used in development of the overtopping potential is based on applying a hypothetical storm to a unit hydrograph to obtain the inflow hydrograph for a reservoir routing. The Probable Maximum Precipitation is derived and determined from regional charts prepared by the National Weather Service in "Hydrometeorological Report No. 33." Reduction factors have not been applied. A 24 hour storm duration is assumed with total depth distributed over 6 hour periods in accordance with procedures outlined in EM 1110-2-1411 (SPF Determination). The maximum 6 hour rainfall period is then distributed to hourly increments by the same criteria. Within-the-hour distribution is based upon NOAA Technical Memorandum NWS HYDRO-35. The non-peak 6 hour rainfall periods are distributed uniformly. All distributed values are arranged in a critical sequence by the SPF criteria. The final inflow hydrograph is produced by deduction of infiltration losses appropriate to the soil, land use, and antecedent moisture conditions.

Dam overtopping analysis has been conducted by hydrologic methods for this dam and lake. This computation determines the percentage of the PMF hydrograph that the reservoir can contain without the dam being overtopped. An output summary in the hydrologic appendix displays this information as well as other characteristics of the simulated dam overtopping.

The above analysis has been accomplished for this report using the systemized computer program HEC-1 (Dam Safety Version), July, 1978, prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California. The numeric parameters estimated for this site are listed in the computer printout. Definitions of these variables are contained in the "User's Manual" for the computer program.

The inflow hydrograph was routed through the reservoir using HEC-1's Modified Puls option.



L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS
EBENSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

DAM NAME SHEPARD MT. DAM

I.D. NUMBER 30324

SHEET NO. 1 OF 3

BY OTM DATE 6-5-79

SHEPARD MOUNTAIN DAM

DRAINAGE AREA

AREA = 7.07 SQ. MI (ST. LOUIS DISTRICT CODE AND
U.S.G.S. 7.5-MIN. QUADS.)

UNIT HYDROGRAPH PARAMETERS

KIRPICH METHOD:

$t_r = 0.83 \text{ HRS}$ (FROM TIME OF CONCENTRATION
NOMOGRAPH, KENTUCKY DEPT. OF
HIGHWAYS)
 $t_b = 0.6 t_r$
 $t = 0.5 \text{ HRS}$

WHERE LENGTH = 20,000' AND $S = 1\% = .01$

CURVE NUMBER METHOD:

$$LNG(L) = \frac{L^{0.8} (S+1)^{0.7}}{1900 Y^{0.5}} = \frac{(20000)^{0.8} (2.41)^{0.7}}{1900 (20)^{0.5}}$$

$$= \frac{(2759)(1.90)}{8497} = \underline{0.6 \text{ HRS.}}$$

WHERE L = GREATEST FLOW LENGTH IN FEET.
 $S = \frac{1000}{CN} - 10$ AND CN = CURVE NUMBER
 Y = SLOPE IN %

LOSS RATE AND BASE FLOW

STRTL = 1 INCH
CN STRL = 87 SCS CURVE NUMBER
STRTRQ = 1.5 CFS/MI²
ORCSN = 0.05 (5% OF PEAK FLOW)
RTIOR = 2.5

UTILIZED ANTECEDENT MOISTURE CONDITION II



L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS
EBENSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

DAM NAME SHAFER NO. 2

I.D. NUMBER 70334

SHEET NO. 2 OF 3

BY SV DATE 6-5-79

PROBABLE MAXIMUM STORM

FROM HR NO. 33

FMF INDEX RAINFALL (ZONE 7) = 20.5 INCHES

$R_6 = 102\%$, $R_2 = 120\%$, $R_{24} = 130\%$

ELEVATION-AREA-CAPACITY RELATIONSHIP

SPILLWAY CREST ELEV. = 977' AREA = 0 ACRES

INITIAL STORAGE = 163 AC-FT

(FROM FIELD INSPECTION DATA, ST. 1003, C&D,
C.O.E. INFO. AND USGS 75-MIN. QUA.)

ELEV. 980' AREA = 33 ACRES

ELEV. 1000' AREA = 104 ACRES

FROM CONC METHOD FOR RESERVOIR VOLUMES,
FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) - DAM
SAFETY VERSION (USERS MANUAL).

$$H = 3(A) = 3(163)/2' = 24'$$

∴ ELEV. WHERE CAPACITY EQUALS ZERO;
 $977' - 24' = 953'$

ELEVATION (FT)	953	977	980	985	991	1000
AREA (AC)	0	21	33	50	70	104

SPILLWAY DISCHARGE

DETERMINED BY (HEC-1)

SPILLWAY CREST ELEV. = 977'

LENGTH OF SPILLWAY = 377.5

COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE = 3.2



L. ROBERT KIMBALL & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS
EBENSBURG PENNSYLVANIA

DAM NAME SHEPARD MT. DAM

I.D. NUMBER 30324

SHEET NO. 3 OF 3

BY SM DATE 6-15-79

OVERTOPPING PARAMETERS

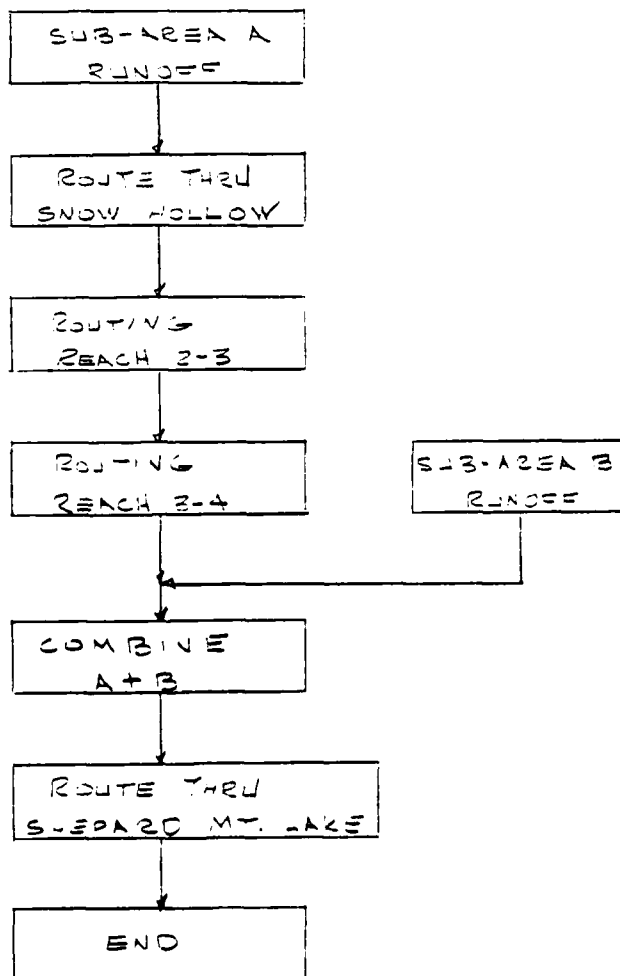
TOP OF DAM ELEV. = 979'

COEFFICIENT OF DISCHARGE = 3.0

LENGTH = 259' (SL MAX = 259', SY MAX = 284')

UPSTREAM CONDITIONS (SCHEMATIC NETWORK)

SNOW HOLLOW LAKE APPROX. 14,000' UPSTREAM.
EVALUATED EFFECTS ON SHEPARD MOUNTAIN
LAKE DAM.



Year	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801
8	1	4	1	1	1	1	1

[illegible]

100

51	Y1	3	21	39	50	70	100
52	SA	0	977	980	985	991	1000
53	SE	954	977	980	985	991	1000
54	SI	977	977	980	985	991	1000
55	SO	977	977	980	985	991	1000
56	SL	0	977	980	985	991	1000
57	SV	977	977	980	985	991	1000
58	F	90					

 FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
 DAM SAFETY VERSION JULY 1978
 LAST MODIFICATION 26 FEB 79

RUN DATE 79/06/13.
 TIME 15:46:24.

ANALYSIS OF DAM OVERTOPPING USING RATIOS OF PMF
 HYDROLOGIC-HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS OF SAFETY OF SHEPARD MOUNTAIN LAKE
 RATIOS OF PMF ROUTED THROUGH THE RESERVOIR (MISSOURI #30324)

JOB SPECIFICATION

NQ	NHR	NMIN	IDAY	IHR	IMIN	METRC	IPLT	IPRT	NSTAN
288	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JOPER NWI LROPT TRACE
 5 0 0 0

MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED

NPLAN= 1 NRATIO= 6 LRTIO= 1

RTIOS= .10 .20 .30 .40 .50 .60 .70 .80 .90 1.00

***** ***** *****

SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION

RUNOFF (SUB-AREA A)

ISTAQ	ICOMP	IECON	ITAPE	JPLT	JPRT	INAME	ISTAGE	IAUTO
1	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

HYDROGRAPH ROUTING

ROUTE THROUGH SNOW HOLLOW LAKE

ISTAQ	ICOMP	TECON	ITAPE	JPLY	JPRY	INAME	TSAGE	TAUTO
2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

ROUTING DATA

QLOSS	CLOSS	AVG	TRES	TSAME	TOPT	TPMP	LSTR
0.0	0.000	0.00	1	1	0	0	0

NSIPS	NSIDL	LAG	AMSK	X	YSK	STORA	TSPRAT
1	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	-1278.	-1.

STAGF	1278.00	1280.00	1281.00	1282.00	1283.00	1283.40	1284.00	1285.00	1286.00
1287.00									

FLOW	0.00	71.00	195.00	460.00	1081.00	1405.00	2350.00	3978.00	7416.00
11539.00									

CAPACITY= 0. 68. 501. 1067.

ELEVATION= 1278. 1280. 1290. 1300.

CREL	SPWID	COGW	EXPW	ELEV	COQL	GAREA	EXPL
1278.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DAM DATA

TOPEL	COQD	EXPD	DAMWID
1283.4	0.0	0.0	0.

STATION 2, PLAN 1, RATIO 1

END-OF-PERIOD HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES

OUTFLOW

100

MOORE
JAMES
COLLIER

2011

[illegible]

5294
5295
5296

[illegible]

THE JAVAN

RATIO	MAXIMUM FLOW, CFS	MAXIMUM STAGE, FT	TIME, HOURS
0.10	124.	1055.1	18.17
0.20	403.	1055.5	18.83
0.30	935.	1056.1	18.33
0.40	1594.	1056.8	16.17
0.50	2391.	1057.4	16.08
1.00	6420.	1058.4	15.02

PLAN	STATION
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
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85	85
86	86
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89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

Field No. 1515

UNITED STATES

SUB-AREA PROPERTY CORRELATION

UNIQUE (SUB-AREA #)

ISTAG	ICOMP	ICLON	ITAP	IPUT	ISAM	ISAM	ISAGE	IAUO
5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

HYDROGRAPH DATA

TIME	AREA	AREA	AREA	AREA	AREA	AREA	AREA	AREA
0.00	6.32	0.00	7.07	1.00	0.00	0	0	0

PRECIP DATA

TIME	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP	PRECIP
0.00	26.50	102.00	120.00	130.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

LOSS DATA

TIME	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS	LOSS
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CORREL NO = -57.00 METHOD = -1.00 EFFECT CN = 27.00

UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

TC = 0.00 LAG = .50

RECESSION DATA

STRF = -1.00 QCSG = -.00 STRF = 2.50

UNIT HYDROGRAPH END OF PERIOD ORIGINATES, TC = 0.00 HOURS, LAG = .50 VOL = 1.00

CONTACT AREA									
1	0	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	-977.	0		
	21.	33.	50.	78.	106.				
CAPACITY									
0.	168.	248.	494.	913.	1591.				
ELEVATION									
953.	977.	980.	985.	991.	1000.				
CANAL SPREAD									
977.0	977.5	980.0	985.0	991.0	1000.0				
CANAL FLOW									
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
CANAL TYPE									
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				

CR-51 LENGTH 0. 43. 87. 209. 239. 259.

AT OR BELOW 977.0 975.0 980.0 981.0 982.0 983.0

ELEVATION 977.0 975.0 980.0 981.0 982.0 983.0

STATION 7. PLAN 1. RATIO 1

END-OF-PERIOD HYDROGRAPH COORDINATES

OUTFLOW									
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
1.	1.	1.	2.	2.	3.	4.	4.	5.	5.
6.	7.	9.	10.	11.	12.	14.	15.	15.	15.
15.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
32.	34.	35.	37.	40.	46.	53.	63.	76.	76.
90.	106.	121.	137.	151.	165.	177.	188.	193.	207.
215.	223.	229.	235.	240.	245.	249.	253.	257.	260.
263.	266.	269.	271.	273.	276.	278.	280.	282.	284.
285.	287.	288.	290.	291.	292.	294.	295.	296.	297.

PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS
 FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND)
 AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

OPERATION	STATION	AREA	PLAN	RATIO	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS					
					1	2	3	4	5	6
					.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	1.00
HYDROGRAPH AT										
	1	.75 (1.94)	1	1052. (29.78)	2104. (59.57)	3155. (89.35)	4207. (119.13)	5259. (148.91)	10518. (297.83)	
ROUTED TO										
	2	.75 (1.94)	1	125. (3.53)	413. (11.70)	1032. (29.23)	1911. (54.12)	2761. (78.19)	7408. (209.77)	
ROUTED TO										
	3	.75 (1.94)	1	124. (3.50)	403. (11.42)	935. (26.49)	1594. (45.13)	2393. (67.75)	6420. (181.80)	
ROUTED TO										
	4	.75 (1.94)	1	120. (3.40)	380. (10.75)	778. (22.04)	1300. (36.80)	1947. (55.14)	5121. (145.02)	
HYDROGRAPH AT										
	5	6.32 (16.37)	1	4817. (136.41)	9635. (272.82)	14452. (409.24)	19269. (545.65)	24087. (682.06)	48173. (1364.12)	
2 COMBINED										
	6	7.07 (18.31)	1	4872. (137.97)	9820. (278.08)	14907. (422.12)	20106. (569.35)	25624. (725.58)	53219. (1506.98)	
ROUTED TO										
	7	7.07 (18.31)	1	4649. (131.64)	9489. (268.70)	14514. (410.99)	19632. (555.91)	25048. (709.29)	52034. (1474.00)	

3558.
27.
Or. 678

2001

1000

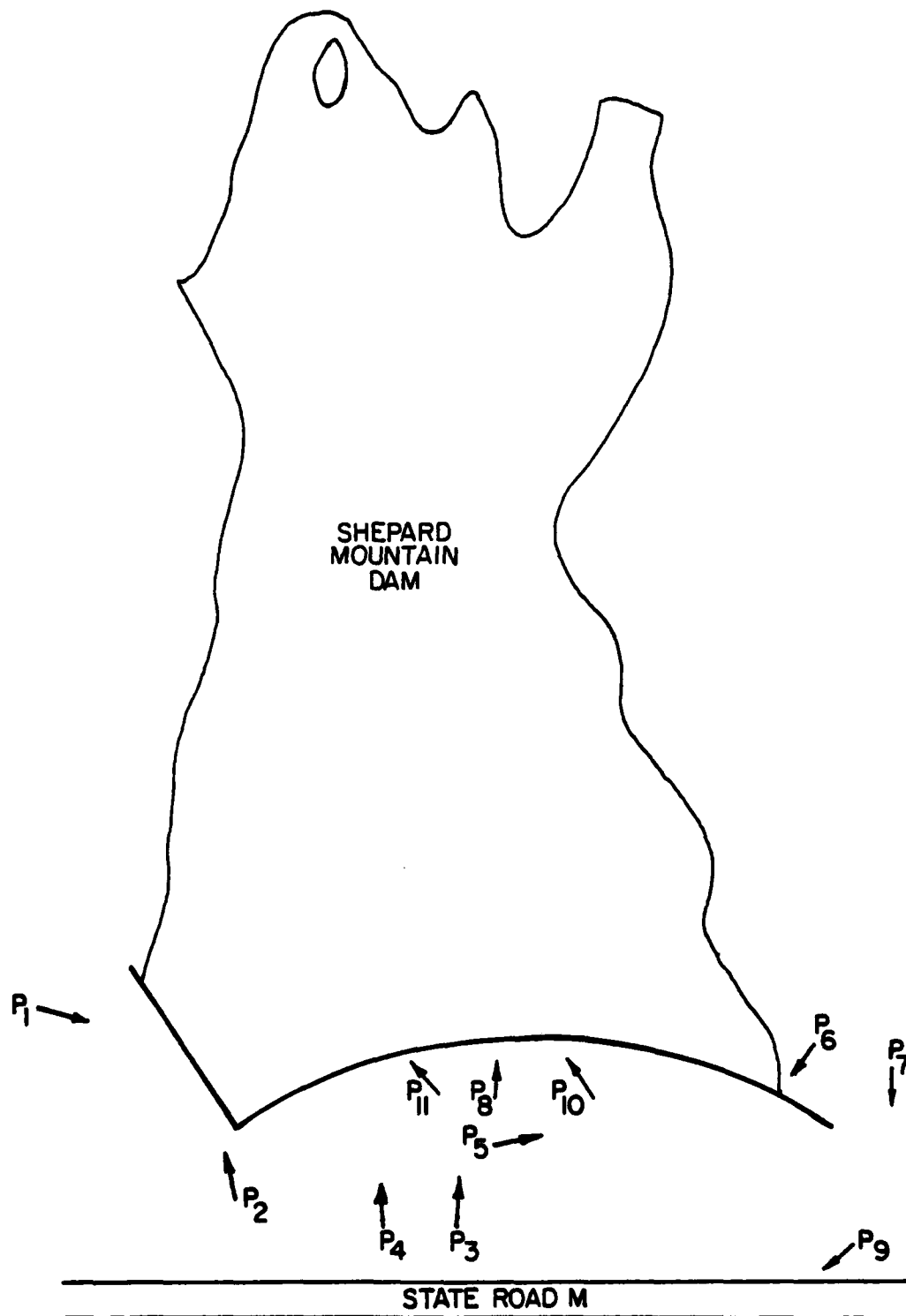
60100811

QTY.	NAVY/COM	COAL/CO	STORAGE	COAL/CO	DURATION	TIME OF	
IN	RESERVE	OVER 1000	AT 500	COAL/CO	OVER 1000	FAILURE	
PER	W. 2.5000			PER	PER	PER	
10	778.38	32	226	60.80	67	16.17	0.00
20	940.71	1.71	271	28.80	1.92	16.17	0.00
30	541.76	2.76	211	167.90	3.75	16.17	0.00
40	982.65	3.65	347	100.32	5.74	16.17	0.00
50	253.49	6.42	283	240.48	6.08	16.17	0.00
100	986.95	7.95	358	520.56	6.92	16.17	0.00

APPENDIX C

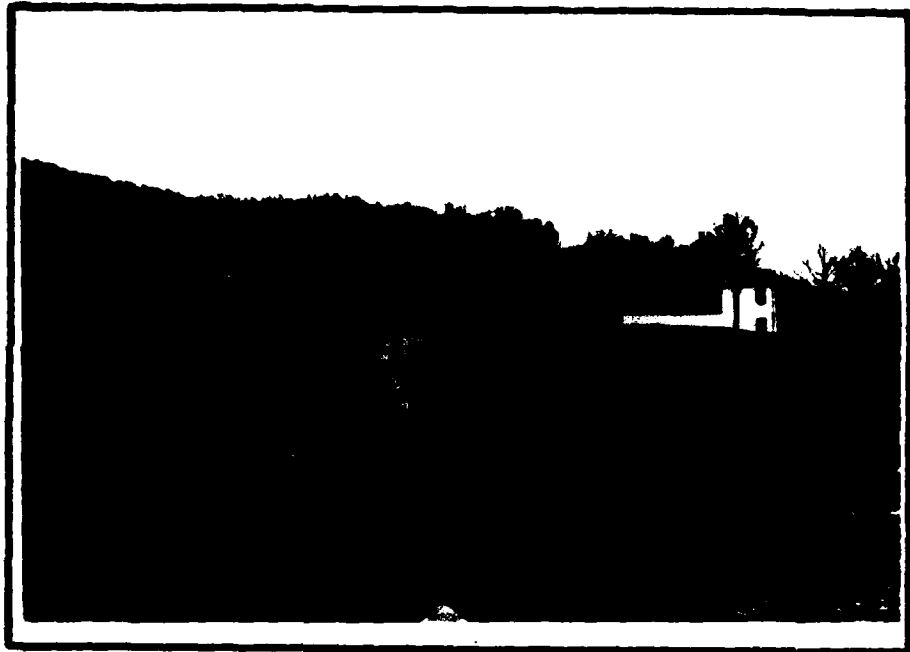
PHOTOGRAPHS

↑ P₁₂
↑ P₁₃ } SNOW HOLLOW DAM UPSTREAM OF SHEPARD MT. DAM



P-INDICATES PHOTO LOCATION

SHEPARD MOUNTAIN DAM
PHOTO INDEX



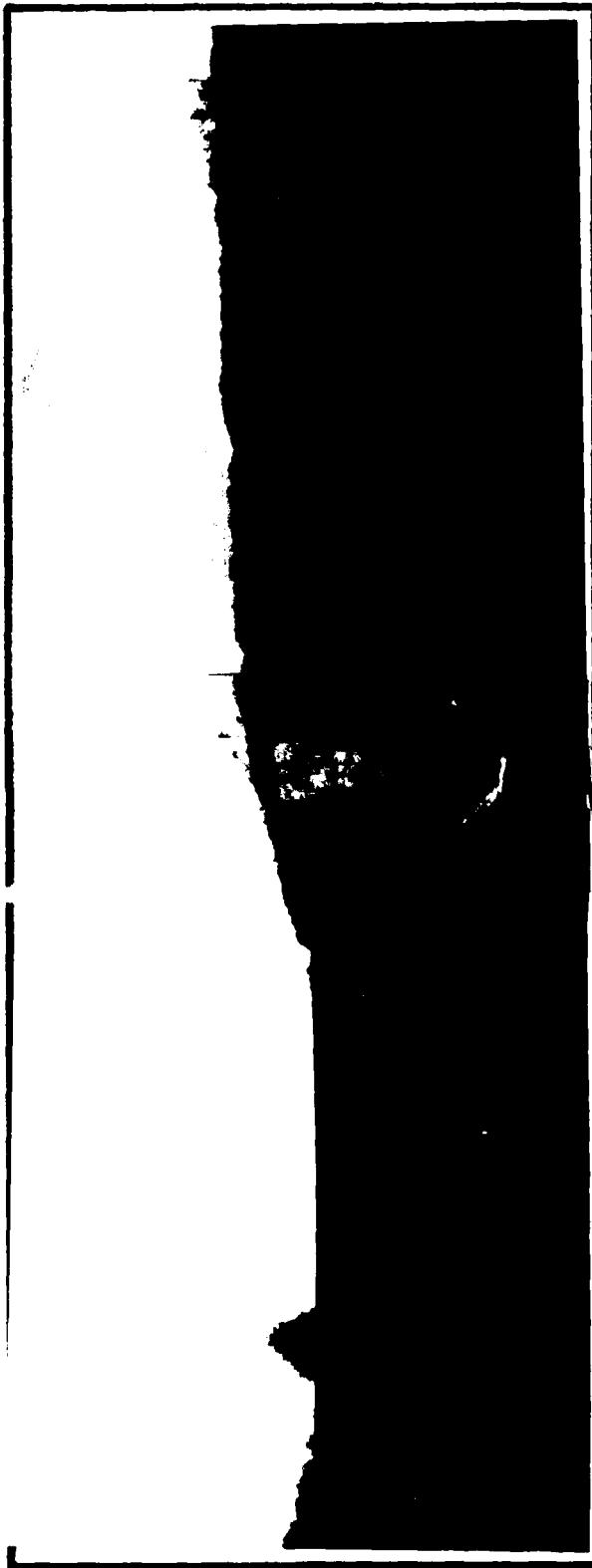
Photograph No. 1

Dam from right abutment.



Photograph No. 2

Right abutment gravity section.



Photograph No. 3

Downstream face of dam.



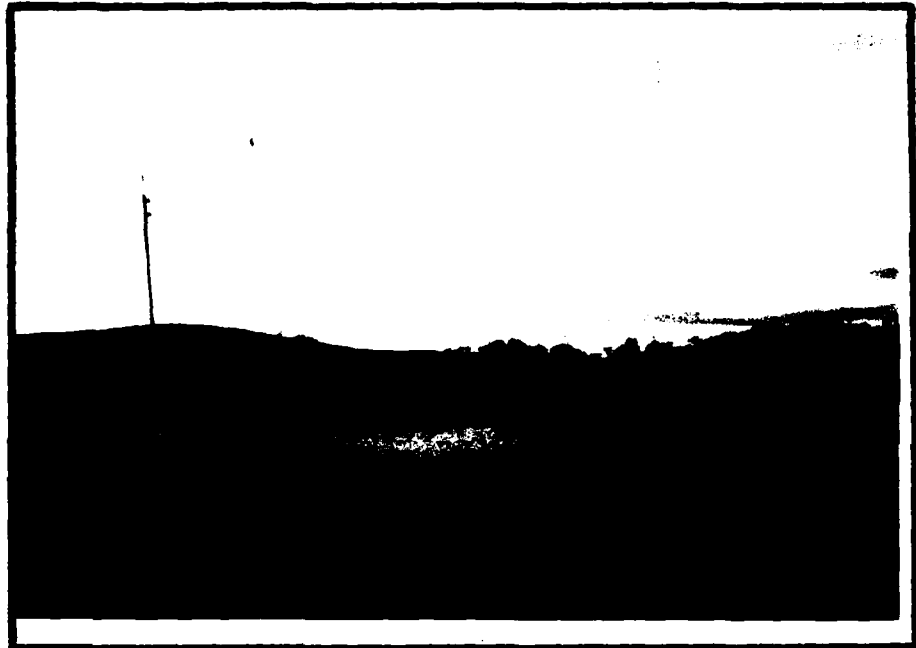
Photograph No. 4

Right abutment.



Photograph No. 5

Left abutment.



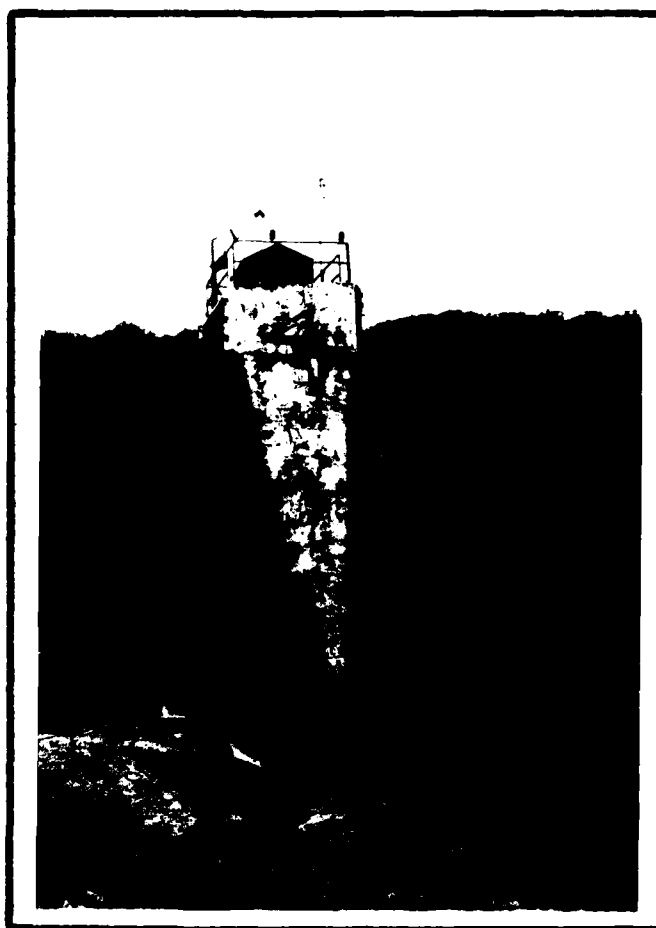
Photograph No. 6

Left abutment.



Photograph No. 7

Left abutment wall.

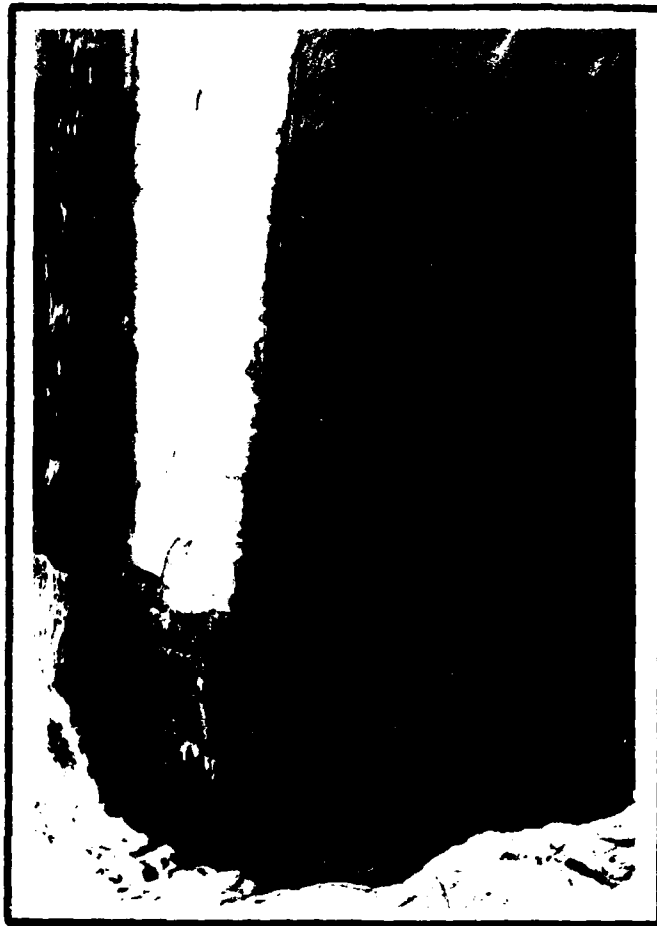


Photograph No. 8

Outlet works.

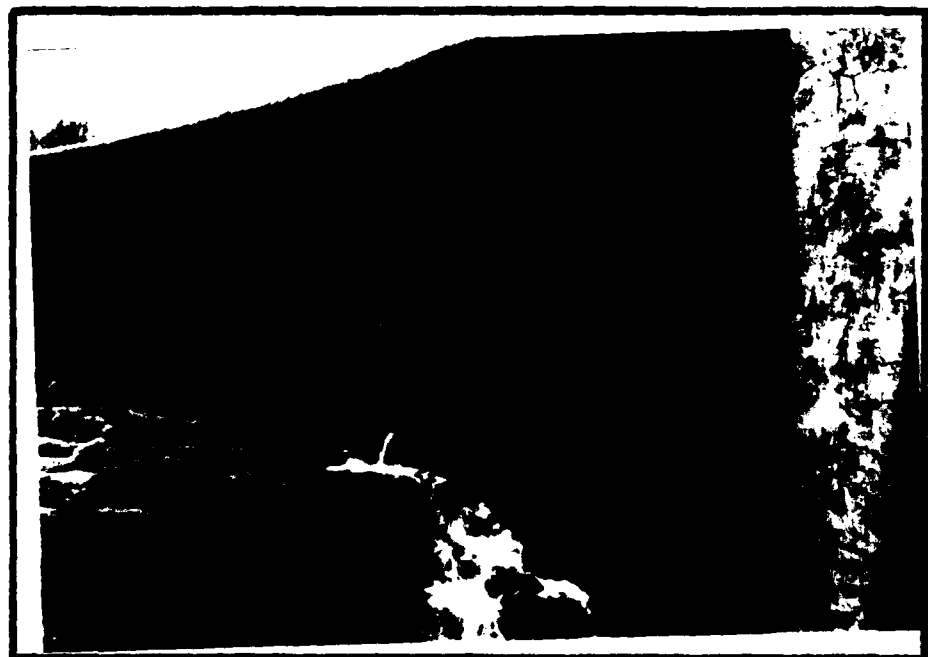


Photograph No. 9
Roadway culvert below dam.
C-6



Photograph No. 10

Outlet works.



Photograph No. 11
Spalled Gunite.

C-7



Photograph No. 12

Snow Hollow Dam.



Photograph No. 13

Spillway of Snow Hollow Dam.

DATE
ILME